

# Army and Navy Chronicle,

## AND SCIENTIFIC REPOSITORY.

Wm. Q. Force, Editor and Proprietor.—\$5 per annum.—Office corner of 10th & D streets.

VOL. I.]

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1843.

[No. 3.]

### Congressional Documents.

#### REPORT OF THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, November 14, 1842.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the tabular views of the army annually required from this office, together with a succinct report of operations and transfers of troops since November, 1841.

The tables are:

1. View of organization, marked A.
2. General return of the army, B.
3. Distribution among departments and posts, C.
4. Exhibit of the number of enlistments from October 1, 1841, to the stoppage of the recruiting service, (by order,) eighteen days in anticipation of the act of Congress, (including that object,) approved August 23, 1842, D.

#### FIELD OPERATIONS.

Of field operations there have been none, except under Colonel (since Brevet Brigadier General) Worth, in Florida. His movements against the hostile Indians in that Territory, during seven months, commencing with December, were numerous, incessant, well combined, and attended with great general success. The officers, down to the junior in rank, with scarcely an intermediate exception, gave to the chief in command a zealous and effective support, and were, in turn, well sustained by the hardihood and patient endurance of their men. At intervals all were cheered by partial captures. The principal combat occurred in April, and was waged with spirit on both sides, between a few companies of different regiments, under the gallant Worth in person and the desperate band of Halleck Tustenuggee. The result, on the spot, was the total defeat of the enemy, with a small loss on our part, soon followed by the capture of the entire band and its enterprising leader. Lieut. Col. Garland, of the 4th, Major (since Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Belknap, of the 8th, Major Plympton, of the 2d infantry regiments, and Captain Kei, of the 2d dragoons, (each the commander of a small detachment,) together with Major Cooper and Lieutenant Sprague, of the staff, were all handsomely complimented in the official report.

The forced surrenders on this and many previous occasions had now reduced the Indians at large to perhaps less than 300, including men, women, and children, widely scattered over the Territory in small fragments of bands. The President having decided on a corresponding change of measures, his views were despatched to Colonel Worth, (May 12.) Under his judicious management a cessation of hostilities was early brought about, on the condition that such of these Indians as might not choose voluntarily to emigrate to the west, might pass without unnecessary delay into certain narrow limits in the south of the Territory, and far from the resident citizens.

The Indians who were, at the time, below Tampa Bay, are already within those limits; and there is every reason for the continued belief that the remainder, principally fugitive Creeks from Alabama, in 1836, will also, in a little while more, comply with

their promises; dilatoriness, under the circumstances, being common to all the aboriginal tribes. In fact, it is just officially known that the principal Creek chiefs, with their parties, were actually on their way to the new limits prescribed from Middle Florida, leaving but a very small number farther west, (on the Ocklocknee,) who are expected soon to follow. It is further known that most of those people are anxious to join their proper tribe beyond Arkansas early in the spring. When all the fragments of tribes shall be brought together, and the insignificance of their numbers seen, with the fact, that perhaps not a family remains unbroken, the desire of re-union in the distant west can hardly fail to become almost universal; and this expectation was the great motive to the arrangement now in a train of successful execution.

As was feared, but could not have been entirely prevented, some murders were committed at the beginning of the arrangement by parties of distant Creeks, before runners could find them to communicate orders for stopping hostilities. After delay this was done, and it is not known that any subsequent painful event has occurred.

Brigadier General Worth visited the north on duty, and for a little merited recreation, late in August. He was back in Florida at the beginning of this month. In that short absence he has been well represented by Colonel Vose, of the 4th infantry, who has taken all proper measures to protect the exposed citizens, and to stimulate the collection of the Indians. His exertions, under the circumstances, have been crowned with reasonable success; and both commanders are probably now (the 11th) at Tampa Bay, to meet the Creeks (by appointment of the colonel) who are in route to the district which they are temporarily to occupy. Before closing this paper, we may hope to receive further satisfactory intelligence from that quarter.

Besides two companies of the 3d artillery at St. Augustine, and two of the 7th infantry at Fort Brooke, (Tampa Bay,) intended as permanent garrisons, the 3d and 8th infantry are held on the theatre of recent hostilities to observe the full execution of the arrangement with the Indians, and at the same time to reassure the neighboring citizens. After a few months it is probable that both regiments will be disposable for other points, where their presence is constantly needed.

#### TRANSFERS OF TROOPS.

The transfers of troops within the year have been numerous, mostly from Florida, and in proportion as the war in that quarter approached to a close.

The 6th infantry left the theatre of operations in February, to take position at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, as a western reserve;\* thence, on an alarm, it proceeded to the upper Red river, in April, where, leaving six companies, four returned to garrison Forts Smith and Gibson, on the Arkansas; the 3d artillery followed, in March, to garrison the works in Pensacola harbor, at Mobile point, New Orleans, and its vicinity; the 2d infantry was the next to embark, in May, to relieve the 4th artillery in the works from Lake Erie to the foot of Lake Ontario, when the lat-

\* See my last annual report.

ter regiment came down to garrison Fort Monroe, (Hampton Roads,) Fort Severn, (Annapolis,) and Fort McHenry, near Baltimore; the 2d infantry also relieved a company of the 1st artillery at Plattsburg, (Lake Champlain,) which thence went to Fort Adams, (R. I.;) and the 4th artillery found one company of the 2d artillery at Fort Monroe, which then joined others of the same regiment in the harbor of New York; of the five troops of the 2d dragoons, remaining in Florida at the date of my last annual report, four marched in June; one was halted as a part of the garrison at the Baton Rouge arsenal, three joined the first half of the regiment on the Red river, and the troop left in Florida has since (in September) been added to the garrison of Baton Rouge, a favorable position whence to ascend any of the western rivers, or to descend to New Orleans; the 7th infantry, stationing, as has been said, two companies at Tampa Bay, left the field in June, to relieve the 3d artillery along the gulf west and about New Orleans, when the latter regiment passed around to the Atlantic, and now occupies Fort Marion, (St. Augustine,) Oglethorpe barracks, (Savannah,) Fort Moultrie, (Charleston harbor,) Fort Macon, (Beaufort, N. C.,) and Fort Johnson, below Wilmington, on the Cape Fear; and finally, six companies of the 4th infantry left Florida in September, and have been joined by three from the Arkansas, of the same regiment, at Jefferson barracks. (The reserve, in this central position, now consists of but eight companies; one, of the same regiment, being still at Baton Rouge, and another having recently gone to a new post on the Marmiton, west of the Missouri.)

The same alarm that took the 6th infantry to the Red river caused the march of five troops of the 1st dragoons from Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, as far south as the Arkansas. These have returned north; and Fort Wayne, in the Cherokee country, having been abandoned, its garrison (two troops of the same regiment) were ordered to establish the new posts on the Marmiton. There have been a few other transfers of single companies, which, with the actual distribution of the whole army, will be sufficiently seen in the table (C) herewith.

It cannot be doubted that the efficiency of regiment is improved or maintained by occasional interchanges. These are sometimes reasonable on account of sickly districts, and other local hardships. The different corps belong equally to the whole Union. Each should, therefore, (limited by the character of its arm, in respect to particular districts of country,) participate, in regular turn, in all the inequalities of the service. No early change will, however, be made, unless induced by—1. Some public exigency; 2. The withdrawal of the 3d and 8th infantry from Florida, to reinforce exposed frontiers; 3. The extension of the 1st dragoons to the left, as far south as the junction of the False Washita with the Red river, which will be necessary, if the 2d should be dismounted after the 3d of March next, together with a redistribution of the latter as a rifle regiment.

The last changes indicated involve serious frontier difficulties. The country west (and, in part, east) of a deflecting line passing from the upper Red river, through our cavalry posts, to Fort Snelling, at the falls of St. Anthony, a distance of a thousand miles, is, very generally, of the character called *prairie*, or wild meadow, and abounds in warlike Indians, who are mostly mounted. A warrior on horseback looks upon foot-soldiers, beyond musket-shot, without any sense of danger. We now have seven cavalry posts in that immense country. With fewer, there would be no chain, and no moral influence extended over many of the wild tribes. It is proposed to keep all those stations reinforced with portions of infantry, so that the whole cavalry may be constantly in readi-

ness to dash over the wide prairies as occasions require, or at least yearly, if only to exhibit themselves. The strength of a troop, under the late act, will soon be reduced from sixty to fifty privates. One will not then be able to take the field singly. Two (a squadron) will be indispensable to each of the four smaller, and four to each of the three larger posts—in all, two regiments. For these reasons, the near prospect of dismounting the 2d dragoons is deeply to be regretted.

The regiments, as they successively came out of Florida, showed, as might have been apprehended, a loss of accuracy in tactical exercises, and also much of the high exterior of soldiers who had been operating on a less difficult surface. These deficiencies have already, in part, disappeared, and, no doubt, will soon be wholly corrected. The same remarks are equally applicable to the troops remaining in that Territory, but no longer plunged, night and day, into dreadful swamps and hammocks.

The discipline (*order, subordination*) of the army, is, very generally, good, and improving; the administrative departments, exact, and the supplies (with recent exceptions in clothing) excellent.

It will be seen by table D, in connection with section 1, of the act, August 23, 1842, for reducing the number of privates in dragoon companies to 50 each, and in artillery and infantry companies to 42 each, that it is not probable the recruiting service will be renewed before the end of 1843.

I forbear to press any new recommendation; but there are subjects presented at the end of my last annual report, (assistant quartermasters and commissaries, inequality of pay between the staff and the line, pensions to widows and orphans, and an army asylum,) which seem strongly to invite amelioration.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. J. C. SPENCER, *Secretary of War.*

## REPORT OF ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, Nov. 1, 1842.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the Ordnance Department during the year ended September 30, 1842.

### FUNDS.

The balance of funds available for the service of the Ordnance Department on the 30th September, 1841, was,

Undrawn from the Treasury, - - -	\$948,394 49
In the hands of disbursing officers, - - -	15,991 32
	964,385 81

Received from sales, rents, and other sources, - - - - -	13,731 94
Appropriation for the year 1842, - - - - -	1,130,775 00
Total, - - - - -	\$2,108,892 75

Expenditures during the year ended 30th September, 1842, - - - - -	\$1,050,158 65
Undrawn from the Treasury, - - - - -	1,018,208 12
In the hands of disbursing officers, - - - - -	40,525 98
Total, - - - - -	\$2,108,892 75

All the disbursing officers of this Department have promptly accounted for the moneys placed in their hands, except in a single instance, where the distance of the station may account for the delay, and where the amount in hand is very small.

The late period at which the appropriations for 1842 were made by Congress (23d August last) has prevented the expenditure of any thing beyond what was necessary to pay arrearages at the armories and



arsenals. The almost entire stoppage of work at these establishments for a period, and the reduced scale upon which it is proposed to continue operations, will render any specific appropriation for the usual objects of expenditure during the half year ending 30th June, 1843, unnecessary.

#### ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

The expenditures under this head during the year ended September 30, 1842, amounted to \$173,351 75.

In pursuance of your orders, received at various times, the different forts have been supplied with their armaments, embracing 243 heavy cannon and 263 carriages, with implements and equipments complete.

A great number of cannon, seacoast howitzers and mortars, with their carriages, beds, and implements, as well as shot and shells, are required to complete the armament of forts now under construction, and the amount of money usually appropriated every year for these articles will only furnish an adequate supply by continuing the appropriation for a series of years.

The officer appointed to attend at the foundries has been constantly employed on that service. His duties are to see that the materials used are of such quality and the process of manufacture so conducted as to produce ordnance of the best kind. His constant attention and supervision, as agent for this Department, are found to be beneficial, particularly in improving the quality of metal and accuracy of manufacture in iron cannon. Under his superintendence trial guns have been cast at several foundries, and thoroughly tested; by which means the strength of the metal and the proper manner of treating it are accurately ascertained before proceeding to use it for the manufacture of guns. It is hoped that, by the experience thus to be acquired, the danger of bursting in service, the greatest objection to the use of iron ordnance, will be almost, if not entirely, overcome, and that guns of this metal, by far the most durable and cheap, will be used with as much confidence as those of bronze. Two officers of this Department, being all that can be spared, are associated on this service with the agent at the foundries.

It is thought that the establishment of a national foundry, where experiments on the different kinds of iron (of which our country furnishes so great a variety) and on the proper methods of its manufacture might be conducted, would be advantageous in ascertaining the suitability of each kind for military purposes. A special report on this subject was made to you from this office on the 1st November, 1841, and an item for the purchase of a site for a foundry was introduced into the general estimate for 1842. No appropriation for this object was made, and the subject is again respectfully presented for consideration.

#### PURCHASE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

The expenditures for these objects during the year ended 30th September, 1842, amounted to \$119,286 38.

The amount of expenditures under the appropriation for the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone has been \$20,000 08, which has been applied to purchasing and placing in store 307,693½ pounds of crude saltpetre.

#### NATIONAL ARMORIES.

The expenditures at the armories during the year ended 30th September, 1842, have been as follows, viz:

	Harper's Ferry.	Springfield.
Manufacture of arms, -	\$131,836 90	\$140,769 56
Repairs and improvements,	20,699 64.	15,170 51
Total, - - -	\$152,536 54	\$155,940 07

There have been manufactured at the armories,

and delivered into store, 16,295 muskets. Some progress has been made in providing models, and in the fabrication of parts of the percussion arms. The expenses of these, together with the cost of arms partly finished, and materials for the fabrication of arms are embraced in the above statement of expenditures for the "manufacture of arms."

The change in the administration of the national armories, mentioned in the last annual report from this office, by dispensing with civil superintendents, and placing these establishments under the immediate direction of ordnance officers, a change since sanctioned by law, will, it is confidently believed, produce all the beneficial effects the anticipation of which caused its adoption.

#### ARMING AND EQUIPPING THE MILITIA.

The expenditures for this object during the year ended 30th September, 1842, amount to \$199,907 14.

#### ARSENALS AND DEPOTS.

Of the amount appropriated for arsenals, \$100,481 07 have been expended in permanent improvements, and progression with the two new arsenals at Fayetteville, North Carolina, and at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Since the last annual report from this bureau, a thorough inspection of all the arsenals and ordnance depots has been made by the colonel of ordnance, and his final report states that "their general condition is highly satisfactory, and creditable to the department;" "the improvements which it has been thought proper to suggest contemplate, in most cases, the completion of the plans on which the establishments were commenced, and not a change in what has been already done."

It is also considered necessary to incur some expense in providing the means for extinguishing fires, such as cisterns for water, fire-engines, and other apparatus. A due regard to the safety of the vast amount of military property in deposit at the arsenals seems to require it.

Under the authority of an act of Congress making an appropriation for "the purchase of site and rebuilding the arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina," a square of ground in the city has been purchased, and the jurisdiction vested in the United States. A favorable report, as to the suitability of the site for the purpose for which it was purchased, has been made by a board of officers appointed to examine it, and plans for its construction, with estimates founded thereon, have been made and approved. It is deemed important that this work should be commenced at once; and the sum of \$32,000 for this object is included in the general estimate for the next fiscal year. According to the estimates furnished by the officer at that station, this, with the balance of the former appropriation remaining in the Treasury, will be sufficient to complete the principal buildings.

During the year a complete and thorough inspection of the small arms in store at the arsenals and depots has been commenced. The object of this inspection is to separate these arms into classes, according to their fitness for service. The officer to whom this duty was assigned is still engaged in its performance.

I would respectfully call your attention to the subject of a secure depot for gunpowder. The cost of such an establishment is set forth in a report of a board of officers, dated 27th November, 1841, which may be found at page 341 of the documents accompanying the message of the President at the opening of the last session of Congress, being No. 13 of the document from the War Department.

#### LEAD MINES OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

In the last annual report from this department, it was stated that measures were in progress for reas-

serting the rights of the United States in these mines, by again leasing them, and endeavoring to obtain the balances of rent due; and a brief review now of the previous occurrences seems to be necessary in the way of explanation.

The difficulty of collecting the rents directly from so large a number of persons at the mines, induced an early abandonment of that course, and licences were granted to a smaller number of persons, possessed of the necessary capital and skill, authorizing them to establish smelting furnaces on these lands, and to use such timber as might be necessary in their operations; in consideration of which, they engaged to purchase the ore raised by the miners, and obligated themselves to deduct the rents due, and pay it over to the Government agent.

No general refusal or neglect on the part of the smelters to comply with these obligations occurred till the close of the year 1834, though some had expressed doubts of the legality of the measure, and, consequently, whether the obligations which they had entered into were of force; and these views were gradually embraced by others, while the miners, finding that the smelters neglected to pay, refused to allow the deductions from themselves, till at length the returns of mineral dug, as well as the payment of rent, was refused by all.

To remedy this state of things, and enforce the collections, the suit against Gratiot and Burton was commenced in December, 1836, but it was not till the January term, 1840, of the Supreme Court of the United States, that a final decision, confirming these licences, was obtained.

In the meantime, other difficulties had arisen. The superintendent of the mines, when the district of country in which they were situated was about being brought into market, had applied to have reserved from sale a number of sections and parts of sections which he had under lease to miners and smelters, or otherwise knew to contain mineral; and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in communicating the same to the register and receiver of the Mineral Point land office, informed them that the President of the United States directed that the reservations should be made accordingly. He had previously called their attention to the language of the President's proclamation for the sale, which expressly declares, that "all tracts of land on which lead mines or diggings are indicated to exist by the official plats of survey, together with all such other tracts as from satisfactory evidence, to be adduced to the register of the land office prior to the date of sale, shall be shown to contain lead mines, shall be excluded from sale."

But, notwithstanding all this, the largest and most valuable portion of the lands in Wisconsin, so directed to be reserved, were, after being excluded from the public sale, admitted by these officers to private entry; laws had been passed by the local Legislatures, making certificates of entry evidence of title; judgments had been obtained by persons holding such certificates of entry evidence against those holding by mining leases and permits; and these, finding themselves thus coerced by the local courts, now entirely refused to acknowledge the superintendent until the United States afforded them protection against such suits.

Mr. Flanagan, the present superintendent, was appointed 24th May, 1841, and his compensation was made principally to depend upon a per centage on his collections. In his first report (5th September, 1841) he stated that some of the old smelters expressed a willingness to settle for the balances due from them at the close of 1834, but many would have to be sued, and a large amount would be lost by the death, removal to parts unknown, or insolvency of principals and sureties. He also stated that the office at Gale-

na was found to contain no evidence of the amount due for operations since 1834, and asked that even for the balances known to be due he might be authorized to compromise on liberal terms, preparatory to granting any further leases. Nothing, however, of consequence was effected, and, on the 29th of March, 1842, by your directions, a new set of instructions were given him, which may be considered the basis of all subsequent action.

A list furnished by Mr. Flanagan at this time from the books of the office at Galena, showed an aggregate of balances due from sixty-four persons, amounting to 524,963 pounds of lead, beside 248,055 pounds due on notes and acceptances. These amounts he was authorized to settle by compromise, and was further authorized to grant leases to miners for the term of one year, they obligating themselves to make monthly returns of the mineral they raised, and to pay over 6 pounds out of every 100 pounds of the lead made from the same; and for the amount which he might receive on these compromises, as well as for that which he might receive on the leases, he was to be allowed 15 per cent, on such portion as he might show that he had shipped to the commanding officer of the United States arsenal at St. Louis. Subsequent instructions allowed him to charge the 15 per cent, in cases where the compromises for the old balances had been made for cash, upon his crediting the amount received on such compromises in his quarterly cash accounts.

Experience having, however, shown that the superintendent must be most of his time traveling among the miners, and the office at Galena consequently closed, Walter Cunningham, Esq., was, on the 7th of July last, appointed to take charge of the office, to act in conjunction with the superintendent, and to make the necessary returns, and Captain W. H. Bell, of this department, commanding the United States arsenal at St. Louis, was directed to visit the mineral country from time to time, as inspector, with a general supervision of the operations.

Reports still continuing, however, to be received, stating that the lessees were harassed by suits instituted, not only by the persons holding certificates of entry, but by persons in Illinois and Iowa, who had only a pretence of pre-emption rights, and that several of them had been ejected by the judgments of the local courts, on the plea that the authority of the President for granting these leases did not appear, there was forwarded to Mr. Flanagan, on the 15th ultimo, in obedience to your directions, an exemplification of the order of the President, giving full power to the Secretary of War to designate persons to lease these mineral lands, and recognising the leases already granted, together with the order from you designating Mr. Flanagan, jointly with Mr. Cunningham, to grant the leases in future.

But little progress has been made, under all these difficulties, in settling the old balances, or in collecting the rents under the new leases. The enclosed tabular statement, marked C, shows the number of townships set forth in Dr. Owens's report of 20th January, 1840, as embraced in what he considers the mineral region in this part of the country, and the sections on which the principal mines had been found. To this is added the number of entries allowed in Wisconsin of the lands specially directed by the President to be reserved from sale, and the number of leases granted from 1st May to 1st October last. Statement D shows the number of persons compromised with, and the amount of money and lead received thereon, the quantity of mineral reported to have been raised under the new leases, and the quantity of lead received as rent.

It is reported that this region is rich in ores of copper and zinc, but hitherto no leases have been granted for mining for any other metal than lead.



## MINES IN THE SOUTH PART OF ILLINOIS.

A reserve was made in the Shawneetown land district, in 1815, of fifteen sections in township 11, and ten sections in township 12, south range 7 east, and of twenty-seven sections in township 11, and fifteen sections and two half sections in township 12, south range 9 east, as containing lead mineral.

Many attempts are reported to have been made to work this mineral, but abandoned on account of its refractory character. In March last an application was received from B. Shackleford, S. Woodson, and A. G. Gordon, for a lease of this reserve, under the belief that they could succeed in extracting the metal; and a permit was granted to them on the 22d of April, allowing them for one year to examine and dig for lead and other ores on all of the sections and parts of sections in range 9, and to use such timber, stone, and fuel, found thereon, as might be necessary for their operations; they paying ten per cent. of the metal extracted, with the condition that if, at the expiration of the year, they had complied with the conditions, and Congress should not in the meantime have authorized the sale, they should have a lease for five years of such sections as they had found to contain mineral, and such contiguous ones as might be necessary for fuel, not exceeding, for this last purpose, ten half-sections, they continuing to pay the same per cent. of metal as rent; and at the end of this five years, if they should have complied with the conditions, and the lands should still not have been authorized to be sold, a renewal for five years more upon like conditions, except that the right was reserved to increase the rent to one-third of the metal extracted. And on the 1st of July a permit was granted to S. Morton, F. D. Word, and J. E. Gordon, for the reserved sections in range 7, under like conditions in every respect. No report of the proceedings under these permits have been yet received.

## MINES IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

An application was referred to this office in July last, from a number of persons, stating that the lands in township 19, range 16; 19 and 20, range 17; 19 and 20, range 18, in the north part of this State, were believed to be rich in lead and other ores, and that they were desirous of having an agent appointed, with instructions for leasing them on the usual conditions. Application was thereupon made to have these lands reserved from sale, which was accordingly done; but as it appeared that there were many persons then on the ground searching for mines, and a division into small tracts would consequently be necessary, it was thought advisable that an officer of this department should be sent to make the proper arrangements. It has been impossible to spare one for this purpose, and no steps have yet been taken for the leasing of these lands.

Respectfully submitted.

G. TALCOTT,

Lieut. Col. Ordnance.

Hon. J. C. SPENCER,

Secretary of War.

## LEAD MINES.

Amount of money reported by J. Flanagan, superintendent of the U. S. lead mines, as received by him on compromises of old balances, -	\$1,808 14
Quantity of lead reported by J. Flanagan, as received by him on compromises of old balances, -	49,901 lbs.
Quantity of lead reported as raised under the recent leases, from May 1 to October 1, 1842, -	956,024 "
Quantity of rent-lead paid thereon, -	30,942 "

*Miscellany.*

From the United Service Magazine, December, 1842.

## REMARKS ON THE PRUSSIAN ARMY,

BY LIEUTENANT GIERSTEIN HOHENSTEIN, OF THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

In Prussia every man, as soon as he attains the age of twenty, is obliged to become a soldier; weakness of body, or if the man is an *only* son of old parents for whom he has to provide, or if at that time already a clergyman, having received a certain ordination—some princely families who, under the former German Empire, were exempted from service—together with a few more similar cases, are the only acknowledged pleas for exemption from military service.

Shortsightedness was often used as a subterfuge to escape from military service, which only a few years ago has been obviated by an allowance of *spectacles* being granted in such cases by the Government. If a man waits until his twentieth year to be called upon, then he has no right to choose between the cavalry, infantry, or artillery; the branch of the service to which he may then become attached depending on the decision of a medical board; but if a man, before his twentieth year, wishes to enter the army, he has in that case the right of choosing any regiment he prefers, provided that his constitution and state of health be such as to fit him for it.

Young men of the better classes, such as students, farmers, private gentlemen, &c., may serve as *volunteers* for one year in any regiment they prefer, whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery; but they have then to provide themselves with all their regimental attire, horse accoutrements, &c., with the exception of arms, which latter are always supplied by Government. During their one year's service, these volunteers receive no pay whatever, and perform all the duties of the private soldier; however, between them and the latter some slight distinction is made, they being called by the officers and sergeants *you* instead of *thou*, which term we apply to our privates in the army. Moreover, ere a young man of this description is allowed to enter as a volunteer, he has to pass a certain examination, by which only he can obtain that privilege.

After a year's service he has to undergo another examination, of a more military nature, by which he proves for what station in the Landwehr he is fitted—whether for an officer, a serjeant, or nothing at all; besides this certificate of his military knowledge, he gets from his captain a testimonial of conduct, which is also signed by the officers of his company, and furnished with these two certificates, he has to apply to the officers of whatever Landwehr battalion may be quartered at the place of his intended future residence, by whom he is admitted as a brother officer.

These volunteers for one year, generally speaking, subsequently constitute the officers of the Landwehr, which, in time of war, are mostly draughted to the regular army, whilst the officers of the latter are sent to the Landwehr. In time of peace, the junior twelve officers of each Landwehr regiment are yearly appointed to do duty with a regiment of the line for the space of six weeks.

The men of our infantry serve only one year and a half; in the cavalry, artillery, and the guards, they serve three years; after which they return to their homes, but, until their twenty-sixth year, they continue to belong to the reserve; that is to say, should they be called upon before that period, they then re-enter the same regiment to which they previously belonged, and thus augment it to 3,000 men, which we call the *Kriegsfuss*, the full marching order, or war establishment. On entering their twenty-sixth year they are transferred to the first class of the Landwehr,

and remain in that branch of the service until their thirty-second year, when they go over to the second class of the Landwehr; which latter does not fight out of their own country, but being regularly organized, remain as such till their fortieth year; then they are placed on the establishment of the *Landsturm*, which is not organized, but is liable to be called on to act as a reserve, and to garrison the towns, fortresses, &c. They remain in the Landsturm until their fiftieth year, at the end of which period they are exempted from any further military obligation.

The soldiers of our infantry get *daily pay*, out of which three pence is deducted for their food. Their dinner costs generally a penny, for which they get a quarter of a pound of beef and a sufficient quantity of vegetables; besides this, they are daily supplied with one pound and a half of bread, which is all that is allowed to them. Regimentals they get as they are required; for instance, one uniform has to last three years; but as our men only serve one year and a half, *two* men have consequently to wear in succession the same uniform. The greatest economy is recommended to our captains, who therefore only supply the soldiers according to their actual wants; but the power is entirely taken out of the hands of the captain to turn this system to his own private advantage. Our men get, as articles of necessaries, one greatcoat, one cap, two or three uniforms, one or two jackets, a black neckcloth, two pair of cloth trousers, two pair of linen trousers, and one shirt, a pair of boots every half year, and a pair of soles every three months, but no stockings. A greatcoat has to last for six years; on a march they are provided with long spatterdashes to save the trousers from dirt.

The arms of our infantry are: a percussion musket, on which the bayonet always remains fixed, and a sword; one-third of each company is provided with axes, spades, &c., which are, on a march, carried alternately. One peculiarity of our muskets is, that in loading we are not obliged to *turn* the ramrod to drive down the charge—the ramrod is merely drawn, and the *lower* end is pressed on the cartridge. Our swords are on all occasions worn, supported by leathern belts, except on a march, when we place them on the left side of our knapsacks. The greatcoats of our infantry are, in marching order, carried by being folded lengthways and thrown over the knapsack and the right shoulder, which we call being worn *en bandolier*—whilst on parade we carry them on the top of the knapsacks, rolled up to a diameter of six inches.

Our regular standing army consists of nine corps, quartered in the different provinces of Prussia. One of these nine corps consists of the guards, who are quartered at Berlin and Potsdam. The seventh corps is stationed in the province of Westphalia, and is the one which has been in camp at Grimlinghausen.

Every "*Armée Corps*" is subdivided into *two divisions*, each of them commanded by a lieutenant general, whilst the division consists of three brigades, namely, one brigade of regular infantry of the army, one brigade of Landwehr infantry, and one brigade of cavalry. Every one of these brigades is commanded by a major general, and again subdivided into two regiments, each of which is under a colonel. The infantry regiment consists of three battalions, namely, two battalions of *musketire*, (those with white leather belts considered as heavy infantry,) and one battalion of *fusiliere*, (with black leather belts, and acting as light infantry.) The battalion, commanded by a major, is composed of four companies, under their respective captains. The company, in time of peace, is of the following strength: one captain, one premier lieutenant, three second lieutenants, fifteen serjeants, four drummers and lifers, and one hundred and eleven private soldiers. During the last manœuvres our companies were increased to the strength of nearly one hundred and fifty men.

The *Garde Corps* consists of five infantry regiments, one battalion of sharpshooters, one battalion of riflemen, one regiment of *garde du corps*, one regiment of cuirassiers, one regiment of hussars, one regiment of light dragoons, two regiments of lancers, and one brigade of artillery, which is subdivided into fifteen companies, of which twelve companies are foot, and three horse artillery. Each company has attached to it six cannons and two howitzers.

In our Landwehr the only persons on constant duty in each battalion are one major in command, and his adjutant, who keep the lists, and four private soldiers to maintain the arms in order, and clean the apartments, &c. At the headquarters of each battalion, where the major resides, is a depot or arsenal, where the clothing, arms, and accoutrements are kept in store. During the summer the Landwehr battalions meet every four weeks for one day, and go through their exercise in plain clothes, shoot at the target, and perform a few trifling manœuvres; but once a year the whole battalion assembles for a fortnight, when they mount their uniforms, and exercise in the same manner as the regular army, on which occasion the generals of brigades, of divisions, and the general commanding, review them in succession.

Whilst they are actually together they are allowed the same pay and rations as the regular army. The officers of the Landwehr, who, in civil life, are, perhaps, counsellors, judges, magistrates, &c., get, throughout the whole year, a certain pay, which is intended to enable them to keep their uniforms in order for the occasion of the assembling of the Landwehr, during which time they have, according to their rank, the same pay as the officers of the army.

Our regiments of the line always remain in the same garrisons, as the fear of forming connections with the inhabitants, which in some countries causes a frequent change of quarters, does not exist in Prussia, where our soldiers only serve for so short a period, and then return to their homes; besides, they are throughout the whole day so much occupied in drilling and instructions, that they actually have not one hour to themselves; as in winter, when the cold does not admit of exercising in the open air, it is done in the barrack-rooms; and, that over, they are obliged to attend the company schools, where they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. Each company is allowed fifteen *capitulants*—that is to say, fifteen men, who voluntarily like to continue serving, in the hope of becoming one day serjeants. Of course, a captain does not like to retain in this capacity any man whom he does not think likely to turn out eventually a good non-commissioned officer.

Our soldiers are divided into two classes, the first of which are not liable to corporal punishment, and can only be degraded into the second class by sentence of a court martial, backed by the consent of the King. It is only for disgraceful crimes, such as stealing, deserting, &c., that a man is liable to be placed in this class; and, even then, blows with a cane can only be awarded by the decision of a court martial, to the extent of not more than twenty-five stripes; and a man in the second class can be so punished to this extent by order of the major, or even of the captain, when on detachment. To restore a second-class man to his first station, it is requisite that a wish to this effect should be expressed by all the soldiers of the company, provided, always, that he has not been punished during the course of one year; and the consent of the King is, moreover, necessary to authorize his reinstatement.

The different punishments awarded to our soldiers are, confinement on bread and water, in a dark cell, where the culprit is only allowed, every fourth day, his regular meals—the longest term of such imprisonment being six weeks; and for any crime demanding a severer sentence, the man is sent to a fortress,



where he is condemned for a specified time to hard labor.

The following is the manner in which our officers enter the army: A young man, seventeen years of age, of reputable family, applies to the colonel of the regiment which he wishes to be appointed to; if the colonel has nothing to urge against his request, he gives him permission, on passing his first examination, to join the regiment. This examination requires only general knowledge, such as mathematics, geography, history, French, &c., and enables the young man, after having creditably passed it, to enter the regiment as a private soldier, without any outward distinction whatever, and then, after three months' service, to become an ensign, who with us is not an officer, but only considered as the head of the non-commissioned officers, and does duty as such. Having attained this grade he is sent, at the expense of Government, to the military school attached to each division; here he learns all that is necessary for passing the examination required of an officer, and if very diligent and attentive, the shortest term in which he can acquire the necessary knowledge is nine months, though sometimes several years are thus employed. Now, if the masters of the school, who are all officers, think that an ensign has acquired the requisite qualification, they inform the colonel of the regiment, sending at the same time an attestation of the young man's conduct. The colonel assembles the whole of his officers, and communicates the circumstance to them, when the latter have to declare whether they will accept him as their brother-officer as soon as he has satisfactorily passed his examination. Should any officer object to the candidate, he must publicly give his reasons for so doing, which will then either be deemed well founded or otherwise; but should no objection be mooted, by the unanimous consent of the officers of the regiment the ensign is sent to Berlin, entirely at the expense of Government, in order to pass his examination, when, if successful, the colonel applies to the King for his commission, which can never be withheld. This is the only way in which our officers enter the service; no interest or connection can free a young man from these obligations. The same takes place with regard to foreigners. We have several Englishmen in our army, all of whom have been obliged to undergo this ordeal; but in this case some little indulgence is shown in the examination relating to the German language. Our officers rise by seniority to the grade of major in their respective regiments; for the higher ranks promotion goes in the whole army; all advancement is in the hands of the King, who can promote or dismiss according to his will. According to this system we have yearly one great promotion throughout the whole army, in which those officers who have distinguished themselves by showing great talents in any way, or strict attention to duty, &c., get advancement without regard to seniority, though the regular promotions go on in their usual way. If an officer retires on account of being disabled, he gets a pension for life, according to his rank and length of service, which is on such a liberal scale that from a captain upwards he may live comfortably on it, and even maintain a family; a second lieutenant, if he retires after fifteen years' service, (of course on account of being disabled,) gets thirty shillings a month during his life; after fifty years' service, in which the period of war is counted double, officers keep the full amount of their pay, according to rank, as long as they live. The monthly income of our officers is included under two different heads, namely, their pay and their service, (which is the money for lodgings.) The first amounts, for a second lieutenant, to £2 19s. 3d. in the infantry; the cavalry gets nine, and the artillery fifteen shillings more per month; the lodging-money varies in the different garrisons, according to their

size, as it is supposed that in larger towns quarters are more expensive. Our garrisons are divided into three classes, and the monthly lodging-money, therefore, varies between fifteen and twenty-two shillings in summer, and between twenty and twenty-seven shillings in winter. The increase for the winter is intended for candles and fuel.

The King requires that the officers should mess together, and, for that purpose, makes to those of each battalion an allowance per month of *ninety shillings*, which they have to distribute amongst themselves—captains, and the ranks above them, being excluded from participating, as well as those lieutenants who are married, or dine at home with their friends.

The average price of the officers' dinner is eighteen shillings a month a head, and as they get seven or eight shillings from the above fund, their dinner costs them, therefore, ten shillings per month out of their pay. A soldier of the company is struck off duty, and is allowed to each officer as a servant. This man, besides his pay, gets from his master two or three shillings a month.

Our cavalry officers get the same, besides feed for two horses, and every fifth year a horse from the Government, which, after five years' service, becomes their private property, for whose feed, of course, they have nothing to pay.

The horses for our Landwehr cavalry are obtained in the following manner: Government allows two shillings a day for each horse, and summons the country people to lend their horses. The peasants find this so lucrative that three or four times the necessary number is offered, out of which the best and fittest are chosen. Each is valued beforehand, so that if any thing happens to it, Government pays the allotted price, which is likewise the case if after the manoeuvres it be not returned in the same condition as when received from the proprietor; but, generally speaking, the horses, on being returned to their owners, are much improved in condition by being regularly fed and groomed during the time of the reviews.

You are aware that all our troopers, before they leave the army, whether hussars, light or heavy dragoons, must have learnt the use of the lance, in order to be able to wield that weapon when they become Landwehr cavalry, who are all composed of lancers, which we consider as heavy cavalry.

**PRUSSIAN ARMY.**—The Prussian standing army now consists of 122,000 troops of the line, and 430,000 landwehr, making an effective force of 552,000 men.

**SCREW PROPELLERS.**—The following vessels have been built, and fitted with the screw propeller:

	tons.	horse power.	
Archimedes,	237	70	belonging to London.
Princess Royal,	101	45	" Brighton.
Bee,	30	10	" Portsmouth.
Beddington,	270	60	" S. Shields.
Novely,	300	25	" London.

The following are building:

Great Briton,	3000	1000	" Bristol.
Rattler,	800	200	
Two for the French Government,		120	horse power.
One for	"	350	"

Propellers on the same principles have been fitted to some other vessels by other parties with various degrees of success. The old river steamer *Swift* sure has been fitted with one, and it is said that a considerable increase of velocity has been obtained. Ericsson's propeller is substantially the same in principle, and is said to answer well. The same remark applies to that patented by Capt. Carpenter.—*Nautical Magazine*.

**CLEMENT'S SILLOMETER.**—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been so satisfied with the report of the result of the recent experiments made on board the *Lightning* steam-vessel with Mr. Clement's sillometer, marine thermometer, and steam thermometer, that they have ordered that £200 should be paid to him in the meantime, and the machinery has been ordered to be deposited here. It is therefore probable this decided mark of their Lordships' approbation of the inventions will shortly lead to their introduction on board of all the vessels in her Majesty's navy.

The following details of the experiments are from the official report, and may be relied upon as being correct:

"Thursday, Oct. 13, 1842.—About one mile and a quarter below Gravesend commenced a trial between Massey's patent log and Mr. Clement's sillometer. After a run of two hours and a half, (being off Sherness,) distance given by Massey's log, 15 1-10 miles; sillometer, 15 miles. Distance from Nore Light to Deal, by sillometer, 42 miles; by tables, reckoning from buoy to buoy, 41 1/2 miles.

"At 25 minutes past four o'clock, P. M., altered the course four points, during which operation, the sillometer showed the diminution of speed, from eight miles per hour to seven miles.

"At 50 minutes past eight o'clock, P. M., off South Foreland, commenced a trial between Massey's log and the sillometer. On Friday morning took in Massey's log, and found the distance from abreast the South Foreland to about seven miles to the eastward of the Owers. By Massey's log, 84 1/2 miles; by sillometer, 82 1/2 miles; by tables, reckoning from buoy to buoy, 83 miles.

"Moved sundry weights aft, viz: boat, brass guns, anchors, oars, &c.; for an instant the speed, as shown by the sillometer, diminished to 7.4 miles per hour, but it almost immediately increased to the former speed of 8 miles per hour. Moved the same weights forward, but could not perceive any sensible difference in the speed of the vessel. The speed, as shown by the sillometer, varied from 8.2 to 8.2 miles per hour.

"Tried the speed of the vessel by the common log, which gave 8 1/2 miles; the sillometer indicated exactly the same, viz: 8 1/2 miles per hour.

"At ten o'clock, A. M., on Friday, when about two miles past the Nab light, tried Massey's log, and found the distance to near the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, by Massey's log, 6 miles nearly; by sillometer, 6 miles exactly.

"During the passage round to Portsmouth the speed of the vessel was purposely checked by blowing off the steam, to see the effect on the sillometer. The speed, as shown by that instrument, was gradually reduced from eight miles per hour to four miles, at which point it stood steady. On the order being given for full speed, the sillometer showed a gradual increase of speed, till it came to eight miles per hour, as before. On the return of the *Lightning* from Portsmouth to Woolwich, the distance performed was found to be—by Massey's log, 119 miles; by the sillometer, 118.6."

The sillometer has a dial upon deck, which constantly shows the number of miles per hour the vessel is going; consequently it is easy to discover, under all circumstances, what is the best trim of the vessel, and the most advantageous quantity and distribution of the sails for obtaining the greatest speed. As the sillometer shows immediately the effect which every alteration in the sails or trim of the ship has on its velocity, it follows also that ships fitted with the sillometer can constantly maintain the speed they may have agreed upon, and so keep company together, and maintain the same relative position; though, from the darkness of the night, or thickness

of the weather, they cannot see each other. To ascertain the distance run after any number of hours, it is simply to take the number of minutes one of the watches of the sillometer has gained over the other, and to multiply that number by six, which gives the distance run in miles.

**THE MARINE THERMOMETER.**—The trials with this instrument on board the *Lightning*, commenced at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, October 13. Previous to leaving Woolwich harbor, and on taking the centigrade it was found to be 12°. At twenty-five minutes past three o'clock, P. M., in five fathom channel, Cant shoal, depth of water about sixteen feet, it indicated 13.25. In twenty-five feet depth of water, as stated by the pilot, it indicated 15.25. Off Dover 16°, and in Portsmouth harbor 14.2.

From these indications it appears that the marine thermometer, in its variations, followed the inequalities of the bottom of the sea, so far as these inequalities could be ascertained from the heaving of the lead or from the information of the pilot; that is, on the approach to shoal water, the thermometer fell, and on the approach to deep water it rose, and distinguished the difference very distinctly and rapidly, according to the transition from shallow to deep, and *vice versa*. It may therefore be inferred that the marine thermometer would indicate the approach to rocks and icebergs from the influence these bodies are known to have on the temperature of the sea for a considerable distance. The dial of the marine thermometer is also on deck, and shows, by inspection merely, the exact depth of water in which the vessel may be sailing at the time.

**THE STEAM THERMOMETER.**—The principal experiments with this instrument were made in the Medway, and the observations taken show distinctly how every variation in the temperature of the steam in the boilers is indicated by Monsieur Clement's invention, a centigrade of 107 degrees, four degrees of Monsieur Clement's being equal to 212 degrees of Fahrenheit. This invention may be of value where high pressure engines are used; as it indicates the exact temperature of the steam in the boilers, but the engineers in the British navy are so careful and fully qualified a body of men that no fears need be apprehended by the commanders of vessels of their attention to their duty, so that this invention may not be required.—*London News*.

**CONVEYANCE OF SOUND.**—Every person must have observed that sounds, such as that of falling water, &c., which are faintly, or not at all, heard during the day time, are distinctly audible at night, even when the direction and force of the wind and every other general circumstance is the same. This curious fact was remarked even by the ancients. In large cities, or in their neighborhood, the increase in the distinctness of sound has been ascribed to the cessation of the powers of animated beings, such as men, insects, and birds, and also to the cessation of the action of winds upon the leaves of the trees. When the celebrated traveler Baron Humboldt first heard the noise of the great cataracts of the Orinoco, in the plain which surrounds the mission of the Apures, his attention was particularly called to this curious fact; and he was of opinion that the noise was three times greater in the night than in the day. The usual explanation of the phenomenon was quite insufficient in this case, as the humming of insects was much greater in the night than in the day, and the breeze which might have agitated the leaves of the trees never rose till after sunset. Humboldt was led, therefore, to ascribe the diminution of sound during the day to the presence of the sun, which influences the propagation and intensity of sound by opposing to them currents of air of different density,



and partial undulations of the atmosphere, produced by the heating of the different parts of the ground. In these cases a wave of sound, when it meets two portions of air of different density, is divided into two or more waves, a part of the primitive wave being propagated with more rapidity through the denser portions than the parts that pass through air of less density. In this way the wave is broken down into different parts, which arrive at the ear at different times. The different portions of the wave, passing again through succeeding portions of the atmosphere of different density, may be so wasted and frittered down as to be incapable of affecting the tympanum.—*Edinburg Encyclopædia.*

**SECURING GUNPOWDER FROM ACCIDENT.**—The Gazette de Mons speaks in terms of praise of an invention of Colonel de Villiers, director of the artillery of that town, for securing gunpowder from accidents in removal and storage. This system, called by its author the *caisses baril à poudre*, possesses several advantages over that at present in use:

1. Complete security in removal, even through fire, as the case will pass through a mass of lighted straw for ninety feet without any danger of explosion.
2. The case will take up a fifth less space.
3. It will hold 100 pounds of powder, or 3,000 ball cartridges, which can thus be more easily removed.
4. It will preserve powder safe and dry in the very worst stores.
5. Although the price of this case is greater than that commonly in use, yet the difference will be soon defrayed by the sums saved in repairs.

**TARGET FIRING—Trial of skill between Chasseurs and Infantry in France.**—The Sentinel de l'Armée gives an account of a trial made within these few days at Vincennes, under the inspection of General Rostolan, in order to prove the comparative superiority in precision of firing by the Orleans chasseurs over the infantry of the line. At the distance of two hundred and fifty yards, seventy men of the 68th regiment fired three hundred and fifty balls, of which only twenty-five struck the target. At three hundred yards, seventy chasseurs fired three hundred and fifty balls, and forty-nine struck the target, nine of them entering the bull's eye. Next, fifteen chasseurs fired seventy-five balls, at four hundred yards distance, and put eleven shots into the target. Lastly, the chasseurs fired one hundred and thirty-six balls, at two hundred yards, at a moving object, and placed twenty-nine balls in it. This trial so convincingly proved the superiority of the new carbines that the Minister of War is said to have immediately issued an order that one company in every battalion be furnished with these arms.

**MARCEZ'S WATER BOTTLE.**—While in this deep water we must refer to a neat and efficient "water-bottle," by which the late Dr. MarceZ enabled us to bring up sea-water from the profoundest depths. We all know the great difficulty of managing this operation with accuracy; and the common experiment of sinking corked bottles filled with fresh water, or other fluids, beyond one hundred fathoms deep, and drawing them up with the cork either forced in or inverted, and the fluid exchanged for sea-water, had long afforded practical demonstration of the effects of pressure. Now it happened that we were aiding to forward certain physical inquiries, which rendered accuracy absolutely necessary; and we, therefore, cogitated with Mr. T. Jones, of Charing-Cross, on the surest means of obtaining it, and arrived at the conclusion that Dr. MarceZ's machine, with slight modifications, would be just the thing. A contrivance for this object had long been a desideratum. Captain Henry Ellis, in his voyage to Africa, in

1750, drew up water from the then unparalleled depth of 5346 feet, with the "sea-guage" proposed by the ingenious Dr. Hailes, to find the different degrees of coolness and saltness of the sea at different depths. This machine was a common bucket, with two heads in it, which heads had each a round hole in the middle, about four inches in diameter, covered with valves which opened upwards; and, that they might both open and shut together, there was a small iron rod fixed to the upper part of the lower valve, and to the under part of the upper valve; so that, as the bucket descended, both the valves opened by the force of the water, which had by such means a free passage through this new sea-guage. But when the bucket was drawn up, then both the valves were kept closed by the water acting in an opposite direction; by which action the bucket was brought up full of the lowest sea-water to which it had descended. By this guage Captain Ellis found the difference of temperature in the surface-water, and that at about a mile's depth, to be  $30^{\circ}$ ; and he further reported, "When the air had rendered the contents of the bucket equally warm with the water on the surface, I tried their weight, by weighing equal quantities very exactly, as also by the hydrometer, and found that from great depths the heaviest, and consequently the saltest water." As this deduction required confirmation, and as the apparatus was liable to partial changes of water, from the action of jerking oscillations of the line, which would necessarily be communicated to the valves, a more delicate investigation of the question was looked for. In the Polar voyage of 1773, Lord Mulgrave used an apparatus proposed by Dr. Irving; it was simply a cylindrical vessel, having an opening at the top, and a similar one at the bottom, each closed by a flap opening only upwards, and moving freely upon hinges. With this he arrived at the conclusion, that Baffin's bay is colder at the bottom than at the surface, which later authorities have confirmed. The temperature he found at the depth of 680 fathoms to be  $40^{\circ}$ , while the surface was  $55^{\circ}$ , and the air  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . And this was our most exact knowledge at the commencement of the present century.

When our northern expeditions were fitted, in 1818, it was considered that the possibility of reaching the Pole would depend on this circumstance, whether there is at the Pole an ocean so deep that the heat stored up in it during the summer months is sufficient to prevent the formation of ice upon it in winter. Upon questions connected with this postulate, it became of great importance to ascertain the relative saltness of the great body below the surface-water. To accomplish this purpose a perfect apparatus for taking up sea-water from given depths was requisite; and, after attempts to modify Mr. Tennant's "fly-wheel box," Sir Humphry Davy devised an ingenious but not unexceptionable one for Capt. Ross. That for Capt. Parry was constructed by Mr. Newman, the ingenious optician. It consisted of a copper vessel furnished with a stop-cock, which opened by a piston, moving in consequence of the compression of air when the instrument is sunk in the sea. This piston could be set so as to collect the water from five to eighty fathoms. Now, as the volume of elastic fluids are inversely as their compressing weights, and as the compression of about thirty-two feet of water diminishes the volume of air to one-half, the gradation will point out the use of such an instrument. But as this did not seem of sufficient capacity for our object, which was that of securing from far greater depths the fluid for better analysis than we could possibly compass afloat, the metal water-bottle in question, mainly on Dr. MarceZ's plan, was constructed. It consists of a thick bell-metal cylinder, about ten inches long and six in diameter, with thick caps on the ends, each having

conical apertures in the same direction, through which passes a metal rod, having a conical projection at each end, both fitting exactly in the conical apertures, in the caps of the cylinder. When in use, the piston-rod is lifted up, and held firmly by a spring, whereby the water can enter freely, and passes upwards through the descending cylinder, which is closed at any required depth by letting a perforated iron ball slip down over the suspending line. This ball, on descending, strikes the spring, when the bottle is instantly closed, and forcibly locked up, by the conical fittings, and the water from the precise spot is obtained, without a possibility of the intermediate fluid affecting it. The contents were then carefully emptied into bottles, corked, sealed, and labeled, and forwarded to able philosophers for analytical scrutiny, among whom we cannot but mention the late Dr. Wollaston. The present object is merely the instrument; but to such as require the result of some of the experiments, we refer them to the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1829.—*United Service Magazine*, December, 1842.

**SILK.**—The efficacy of silk in repelling a musket or pistol shot, has frequently been made a subject of doubt and discussion. We have lately met with what we conceive to be a strong demonstration of its repelling force, in a late publication by a medical officer of the army, (Dr. A. Neale,) which derives additional interest from the celebrity of the person principally concerned. "A very promising young officer of engineers, with whom I lived in habits of the greatest intimacy and friendship, while employed in repairing the breaches of Ciudad Rodrigo, consulted me respecting an obstinate headache and giddiness, which I found was principally occasioned by his wearing a stiff black leather stock. I earnestly recommended him to lay it aside, which he tenaciously declined; when, as a further inducement, I told him that, in the event of substituting a black silk handkerchief, it might one day preserve his life, as silk would certainly turn a ball which might penetrate leather. At length he complied, and, as I had predicted, his headache left him. We soon after separated—he going to the light division, and my station being with Lord Hill. The campaign commenced, and in a few weeks I learned, with the greatest grief, that my gallant friend had fallen at the head of the first storming party at St. Sebastian. I was then stationed at Reynoze, many leagues distant. As I believed him dead, my surprise and joy were great on receiving a letter from him some weeks afterwards, acquainting me that, when on the very glacis, he had been wounded with a musket-ball by a man on the walls. He immediately fell covered with blood, which streamed in profusion from his mouth and nostrils. One of his own corps dragged him immediately into the trench. He was carried to his quarters, and the wound, on examination, was pronounced mortal; the ball, not being found, was supposed to have lodged in the vertebrae of the neck. He lived, however, for three days, and no bad symptoms coming on, the surgeons began to doubt the accuracy of their opinions. The sapper who saw him fall was examined, to ascertain whether he had seen the bullet, which was instantly produced from his waistcoat pocket, saying that, untying Mr. Reid's silk handkerchief, he found part of it carried into the wound, and using a little force in withdrawing it, the ball came out with it, not a single thread of the silk handkerchief having giving away, as appeared on examination. Mr. Reid recovered, and is now a lieutenant colonel in the army, and Governor of the Bermudas."—*Glasgow Courier*.

## Selected Poetry.

From the *Christian Examiner*.

### A HYMN OF THE SEA.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

The sea is mighty, but a mightier sways  
His restless billows. Thou whose hands have scooped  
His boundless gulfs and built his shore, thy breath,  
That moved in the beginning o'er his face,  
Moves o'er it evermore. The obedient waves,  
To its strong motion, roll and rise and fall.  
Still from that realm of rain thy cloud goes up  
As at the first, to water the great earth,  
And keep her alleys green. A hundred realms  
Watch its broad shadow warping on the wind,  
And in the dropping shower, with gladness, hear  
Thy promise of the harvest. I look forth,  
Over the boundless blue, where, joyously,  
The bright crests of innumerable waves  
Glance to the sun at once, as when the hands  
Of a great multitude are upward flung  
In acclamation. I behold the ships  
Gliding from cape to cape, from isle to isle,  
Or stemming toward far lands, or hastening home  
From the old world. It is thy friendly breeze  
That bears them, with the riches of the land,  
And treasure of dear lives, till, in the port,  
The shouting seamen climbs and furls the sail.

But who shall bide thy tempests, who shall face  
The blast that wakes the fury of the sea?

Oh God! thy justice makes the world turn pale,  
When on the armed fleet, that royally  
Bears down the surges, carrying war, to smite  
Some city, or invade some thoughtless realm,  
Descends the fierce tornado. The vast bulks  
Are whirled like chaff upon the waves; the sails  
Fly, rent like webs of gossamer; the masts  
Are snapped asunder; downward from the decks,  
Downward are slung, into the fathomless gulf,  
Their cruel engines; and their hosts, arrayed  
In trappings of the battle-field, are whelmed  
By whirlpool, or dashed dead upon the rocks.  
Then stand the nations still with awe and pause,  
A moment, from the bloody work of war.

These restless surges eat away the shores  
Of earth's old continents, the fertile plain  
Welters in shadows, headlands crumble down,  
And the tide drifts the sea-sand in the streets  
Of the drowned city. Thou meanwhile, afar,  
In the green chambers of the middle sea,  
Where broadest spread the waters, and the line  
Sinks deepest, while no eye beholds thy work,  
Creator! thou dost teach the coral worm  
To lay his mighty reefs. From age to age,  
He builds beneath the waters, till, at last,  
His bulwarks overtop the brine, and check  
The long wave rolling from the Southern pole  
To break upon Japan. Thou bidst the fires,  
That moulder under ocean, heave on high  
The new made mountains, and uplift their peaks,  
A place of refuge for the storm-driven bird.  
The birds and wafting billows plant the rifts  
With herb and tree; sweet fountains gush; sweet airs  
Ripple the living lakes, that, fringed with flowers,  
Are gathering in the hollows. Thou dost look  
On thy creation and pronounce it good.  
Its valleys, glorious with their summer green;  
Praise thee in silent beauty, and its woods,  
Swept by the murmuring winds of ocean, join  
The murmuring shores in a perpetual hymn.

OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY REGISTERS,  
for 1843, will be published in a few days, and for sale  
by B. HOMANS, of the Navy Department.  
jan12—4t



## WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1843.

**DRAINING THE EVERGLADES IN FLORIDA.**—The House of Representatives, on the 30th ultimo, passed a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to place before the House such information as can be obtained in relation to the practicability and probable expense of draining the everglades in Florida.

In answer thereto, the Secretary of War transmitted a report from the Colonel of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, stating that no information exists in his bureau on the matter; and all that has come to his knowledge is speculation, supposition, reasoning from supposed facts, verbally communicated by officers and others who have been in that region of country. Colonel ABERT is of opinion that the required information is to be obtained only by careful and well conducted surveys. The cost is estimated at \$10,000.

It is rumored that Commo. Dallas will succeed Commo. Jones in command of the Pacific squadron, the latter having been recalled.

It is also rumored that Capt. F. A. Parker will have the command of the East India squadron, of which the frigate Brandywine will be the flag-ship.

Lieut. A. E. Downes has been appointed to the command of the U. S. schooner Grampus.

General Lord ROWLAND HILL, for several years, and until very recently, Commander-in-chief of the British Army, died at his seat, Hardwich Grange, near Shrewsbury, England, on the 10th December, aged 71 years. He resigned the command of the army in August last, on account of his age and infirmities, and was succeeded by the Duke of WELLINGTON.

Lord HILL held the titles of Viscount, Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Knight of the Crescent; was a General in the Army, and Colonel of the Royal regiment of Horse Guards; likewise Governor of Plymouth.

*Extract of a letter from an officer of the Navy to a gentleman in Washington, dated*

"U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS,

"Genoa, November 26, 1842,

"We left Mahon on the 41th of this month, having been detained two days after the date of my last letter, by contrary winds. We sailed in company with the Columbus and Preble, and beat them both so badly that we really could not help feeling for their officers. The flag ship gave signal for us to make the best of our way to Spezzia, where we arrived and anchored in four days from Mahon. We laid at Spezzia about a week, when the Commodore sent us an order to join him here. We accordingly sailed from Spezzia on the 23d, and arrived here on the 24th, where we found the Columbus safely moored.

"Yesterday an *affair of honor* came off between two of the midshipmen of the Columbus, George H. Bier and Albert G. Cook. They had some difficulty on the quarter-deck, and proposed to settle the matter in the country near Genoa. They accordingly set out with their *friends*, but could not find a place which suited them; so they agreed to fire in the middle of the road—the distance twelve paces. At the first fire Bier was wounded in the knee, and the surgeons think he will lose his leg."

The Court of Inquiry into the painful occurrences on board the U. S. brig Somers, closed its sitting in New York on Friday last, and transmitted its opinion to the Navy Department. The opinion has not yet been made known. At the request of Commander McKenzie a court martial has been ordered. Commo. Dallas, one of the members of the Court, has arrived in Washington.

**ARMY ESTIMATES.**—From the document containing the army estimates we have gleaned such items as we suppose to be most interesting to our readers:

*Paymaster General's Department.*

	For the half year ending June 30, '43.	For the year end- ing June 30, '44.
Pay, - - - -	\$258,737 92	\$1,313,370 00
Subsistence, - -	149,173 40	461,868 00
Forage, - - -	31,760 56	101,035 00
Servants' clothing, -	14,415 00	28,830 00
Payments in lieu of clothing, - -	15,000 00	30,000 00
	<u>*469,086 88</u>	<u>1,935,103 00</u>

*The proportion of expense of each staff and corps is as follows:*

General staff, - -	\$124,550 00	\$249,559 00
Corps of Engineers, -	28,035 20	56,206 00
Corps of Topo. Eng'rs,	23,477 80	47,069 00
Ordnance, - - -	51,004 80	102,099 00
First dragoons, - -	53,906 00	107,917 00
Second dragoons, -	47,895 98	95,791 96
Four regim'ts artillery,	184,208 80	368,417 60
Eight do. infantry,	326,049 60	652,099 20
Miscellaneous, - -	213,958 70	427,917 40
	<u>1,053,086 88</u>	<u>1,935,103 00</u>
Less, balance on hand,	584,000 00	
	<u>469,086 88</u>	
Military Academy, -	52,907 80	106,145 00

*Quartermaster General's Department.*

Fuel, forage, &c., -	\$30,000 00	\$195,000 00
Barracks, quarters, &c.,	45,000 00	105,000 00
Transportation of officers' baggage,† -	-	50,000 00
Transportation of troops and supplies,† -	-	170,000 00
Incidental,† - -	-	115,000 00
Clothing, camp equipage, &c.,† - -	-	100,000 00
Works at Fort Smith, -	20,000 00	
Works at Ft. Gibson, -	30,000 00	
Works at Ft. Atkinson,	6,000 00	
	<u>131,000 00</u>	<u>735,000 00</u>

\* Exclusive of a balance of \$584,000, unexpended December 31, 1842, and applicable to the service in 1843.

† As a regiment of riflemen.

Balances on hand deemed sufficient for the half year ending June 30, 1843.

<i>Engineer Department.</i>		
Fortifications, new works,	\$75,000 00	\$201,000 00
Fortifications, old works,	268,500 00	595,000 00
Cumberland road,	201,359 81	200,000 00
Dike in Charleston (S. C.) harbor,		50,000 00
Military Academy, exclusive of pay, &c.,	14,455 10	58,241 20
	<u>559,314 91</u>	<u>1,104,241 20</u>

<i>Ordnance Department.*</i>		
Armament of fortifications,		100,000 00
Purchase of ordnance and stores,		75,000 00
Current expenses,		80,000 00
Manufacture of arms,		300,000 00
Repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Springfield,		26,500 00
Repairs, improvement, and new machinery at Harper's Ferry		30,500 00
Arsenals,		90,000 00
Saltpetre and brimstone		40,000 00
Arsenal at Charleston, S. C.		32,000 00
Drawings,		1,200 00
		<u>775,200 00</u>

<i>Topographical Bureau.</i>		
Surveys, continuing and completing works, repairs, &c.,	\$503,555 23	\$1,181,500 00

<i>Subsistence Office.</i>		
Subsistence for the army,*	-	\$495,465 60

<i>Pension Office.</i>		
Revolutionary pensions,	\$17,600 00	\$192,000 00
Invalid pensions,	86,240 00	158,400 00
Widows' and orphans' pensions,	4,500 00	222,250 00
Five years pensions to widows,	10,000 00	120,000 00
	<u>118,340 00</u>	<u>692,650 00</u>

Exclusive of balance 1st January, 1843,	280,000 00	
	<u>398,340 00</u>	

Medical and hospital department,	\$9,500 00	\$39,000 00
Indian annuities,	\$724,208 00	\$757,678 00
Current expenses Indian department	53,500 00	93,300 00
Treaty with Sioux, rejected	13,776 49	

The annual expenses of the army have been reduced by the operation of the act of August 23, 1842, in the following items:

1 inspector General,	\$2,396	
2 military storekeepers,	1,918	
1 commissary general of purchases,	3,000	
3 paymasters,	5,382	
2 paymaster's clerks,	1,500	
2 surgeons,	3,588	
10 assistant surgeons,	12,014	
Additional pay to surgeons and assistant surgeons, for 5 and 10 years service,	2,952	
	<u>32,750</u>	

Less, increase of pay to two military storekeepers,	582	
	<u>32,168</u>	

\* Balances on hand deemed sufficient for the first six months of the year 1843.

Ordnance corps,	13,429	
Dragoons, two regiments,	37,812	
Artillery, four regiments,	59,040	
Infantry, eight regiments,	255,360	
Double rations, reduced,	47,000	
Payments in lieu of clothing,	20,000	
Additional rations, for five years service,	2,263	
Total reduction,	<u>467,073</u>	

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF OFFICERS, AND THEIR STATIONS, CORRECTED TO THE TWENTY-THIRD JANUARY, 1843.

### Quartermaster General.

Thos. S. Jesup, Maj. Genl. bvt., Washington city.

Assistant Q. M. General, with the rank of Colonel.

Henry Stanton, Philadelphia, in charge of clothing establishment.

Trueman Cross, New York.

Deputy Q. M. Gen., with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

Henry Whiting, Detroit.

Thomas F. Hunt, St. Augustine, Florida.

### Quartermasters, with the rank of Major.

Eneas Mackay, St. Louis.

Charles Thomas, Fort Towson, Arkansas.

Samuel MacRee, New Orleans.

### Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain.

D. D. Tompkins, Philadelphia.

C. A. Waite, Plattsburgh, New York.

Thomas Swords, Fort Scott, Maraton river.

George H. Crosman, Boston.

S. B. Dusenbery, Baltimore.

D. H. Vinton, attending to settlement of his accounts at the Treasury, preparatory to assignment to duty at a new station.

E. B. Alexander, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

F. Searle, disabled by wounds received in Florida.

Osborn Cross, New Orleans, under orders for Baton Rouge.

S. P. Heintzelman, attending to settlement of his public accounts at Treasury, preparatory to entering on duty at Buffalo.

J. R. Irwin, Fort Monroe.

M. M. Clarke, Newport, R. I.

E. S. Sibley, Savannah, Georgia.

E. B. Babbitt, Houlton, Maine.

J. P. Davis, Fort Gibson.

R. E. Clary, Fort King, Florida.

C. O. Collins, on his way to Fort Towson.

A. R. Hetzel, Washington city.

R. S. Dix, Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

E. A. Ogden, Fort King, Florida.

J. M. Hill, Cedar Keys, Florida.

D. S. Miles, ordered to duty at Pensacola.

W. S. Ketchum, on leave.

J. H. Stokes, Buffalo, New York.

A. C. Myers, Charleston, South Carolina.

S. M. Plummer, Fort Snelling.

W. M. D. McKissack, attending to settlement of his accounts at the Treasury, preparatory to his assignment to duty at a new station.

William Wall, Fort Stansbury, Florida.

The St. Augustine News, of the 14th inst., states that Brig. Gen. W. J. Worth, commanding-in-chief in Florida, will in a few weeks fix his headquarters in St. Augustine.



HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE. WEATHER JOURNAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1843. Thermometers.									
	Bar.	Rad.	Sun.	Shade.	W. Bulb.	Dew Pt.	Weather.	Portion Cloudy.	Wind.
Monday, 9th, Do.	30.268 3 A. M. 30.364 3 P. M.	34° — — —	— — — —	38° 5' 47 5 37 5	34° 43 35	24° 35 33	Cirrus stratus. " " Cumulus and foggy.	1.0 " " " "	Calm. " " Air from westward.
Tuesday, 10th, Do.	30.252 3 A. M.	33	—	—	—	53	Clear.	0.	Calm.
Wednesday, 11th, Do.	30.036 3 P. M.	54	—	55	54	37	Clear.	0.	Calm.
Thursday, 12th, Do.	30.228 3 A. M.	58	78	53	50	43	Cumulus.	1.0	" "
Friday, 13th, Do.	30.176 3 A. M.	52	—	41	49	48	Light rain.	0.6	N. E. to N. W.
Saturday, 14th, Do.	30.786 3 P. M.	48	—	45	43	25	Cumulus.	0.6	" "
	29.926 3 A. M.	28	—	32	28	18	Clear.	0.	N. W.
	29.944 3 P. M.	39	37	37	31	24	Cumulus.	0.8	" "
Coldest day, 14th, at 10 A. M. 30° Warmest day, 10th, at 4 P. M. 57° Magnetic mean variation for the week, 1° 31' 38" 00 W. Maximum, January 10, at 2 P. M., 1° 34' 16", 25. Minimum, January 9, at 10 A. M., 1° 25' 12", 25.									

## ITEMS.

**FLORIDA INDIANS.**—The steamboat Charleston arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst., from Cedar Keys, having on board one hundred Indians, in charge of Lieuts. Britton of the 7th, and Johnson, of the 8th regiments, and Major Capers, Indian Agent. Amongst them are the celebrated chiefs, Tiger-tail and Oetiarchee.

**LIEUT. VAN BRUNT'S NEW GUN CARRIAGE.**—The commission, consisting of Captain Skinner, Commander Cunningham, and Lieut. Upshur, who were appointed by Com. Kennedy, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, proceeded yesterday in the U. S. schooner Grampus to Craney island, for the purpose of testing the new Gun Carriage of Lieut. Van Brunt. We learn that the result of the experiment was highly satisfactory.—*Norfolk Beacon*, Jan. 21.

**MILITIA.**—Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year 1841, under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia:

Number of militia, 1,673,415  
Number of arms apportioned, in muskets, 15,000

**COLUMBIA ARTILLERISTS.**—We were invited last Saturday by Captain BUCKINGHAM to view two handsome brass field pieces, lately furnished him by the Government (through Colonel TALCOTT, of the Ordnance Department) for the use of the respectable company under his command. These brass field pieces are of excellent workmanship, and do great credit to the manufacturers. They were cast at Springfield, Massachusetts, and weigh, the one 877, the other 881 pounds. They are both six pounders. It is to be hoped that the Columbia Artillerists will now increase their number; they are undoubtedly a soldier-like and well disciplined corps; and for their increase and permanence we tender our sincere wishes.—*Intelligencer*, January 23.

## BILLS REPORTED IN THE SENATE.

## REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

January 17, the following bill was reported, and passed to a second reading:

AN ACT to repeal certain parts of the act entitled, "An act respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of Congress entitled, "An act respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-third day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, as directs the second regiment of dragoons to be converted into a regiment of riflemen after the fourth day of March next, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the said second regiment of dragoons, and the companies thereof, shall in future consist of the same number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers, forriers, blacksmiths, and privates, as are authorized and directed for the companies of the first regiment of dragoons by the act hereby in part repealed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all such parts of the aforesaid act of Congress, approved the twenty-third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, as proposes to reduce the numbers or change the organization of the four companies of light artillery be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the said four companies of light artillery shall in future consist of the numbers and retain the organization authorized by law, prior to the passage of the aforesaid hereby in part repealed act.

## AUGMENTATION OF THE MARINE CORPS.

January 17, the following bill was reported, and passed to a second reading:

A BILL for the augmentation of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the marine corps in the service of the United States to be augmented, by the appointment and enlistment of thirty sergeants, thirty corporals, fifteen drummers, fifteen fifers, and five hundred privates, who shall be respectively allowed and receive the same pay, rations, and clothing, as those in the same grades of the marine service are now entitled to receive respectively. And the persons hereby authorized to be appointed and enlisted, shall be subject to all the provisions of an act approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An act for the better organization of the United States marine corps," except so far as the same may be repealed or modified by this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all enlistments into the marine corps hereafter to be made, shall be for the term of five years; and all the pay authorized by law to be retained for the benefit of a marine, shall be paid him at the expiration of his term of enlistment.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the course of instruction for said marine corps shall hereafter include that of marine and field artillerists, in addition to the present course of infantry drill.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the colonel or commandant of the marine corps be, and he is hereby, empowered to assemble courts martial, under similar restrictions to those provided by law for the assembling of courts by colonels in the army of the United States.

On Saturday, January 21, the bill to prohibit extra allowances to any officer of the Government passed the House of Representatives. The following is an extract from the debate:

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, among other reasons, was opposed to the passage of the bill, because, if passed, it would present a very extraordinary spectacle of inconsistent legislation. They had at this moment presented to them by the Senate a very important bill—he meant the bill in relation to the Exploring Expedition. While the Senate was granting pay for extra services, and this House was asked to concur with them, they were about to pass a sweeping law providing that no extraordinary compensation should be given for any services whatever. The case presented by this act of the Senate would serve as an illustration of the principle. Here were extraordinary services of a peculiar character performed. Officers of the navy were called to perform scientific duties, from which they could not depart, in order to perform their ordinary military and naval duties. Not only was the character of the duty special, peculiar, and extraordinary, but it was extraordinary in point of time. Ordinarily the expeditions sent out by the navy had been limited to a certain date; three years was perhaps the extent, including the time for fitting out, &c.; but here was an expedition which in itself had taken four years, where the services on the part of these officers were more than usual, and where the absence from their families and homes was longer than the ordinary expeditions of the navy. The officers of the Exploring Expedition, it was understood from the head of the Department long ago, were to receive compensation equal to that received by the officers of the coast survey, on account of being engaged in scientific duties, and had gone out under that expectation. But now they were to pass a law violating contracts, retroactive in its character, and extremely injurious.

But, independently of the special duty assigned to these officers, there were numerous duties connected with the army and navy which were provided for by law as extraordinary, and paid for as extraordinary. The whole circle of our officers, military and naval, contemplated the performance of extra services, which required extra compensation.

Mr. GRANGER asked, why was it that there had grown up throughout this community a feeling of hostility to the army and navy of the United States, which had been the pride and boast of this nation? It was that, during a long peace, with but little to do and nothing to call forth particular admiration, there had grown up in this country and in the Departments of this Government a system of extra allowances from which the people of the United States had turned with disgust. He advocated this bill that he might sustain the army and navy of the United States from further reduction.

What was the doctrine of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. HOLMES?) That when an officer of the United States should be required to discharge a duty, such as he was not called into every day, but in the line of his duty as an officer of the army or navy, he was to receive extra compensation for yielding a part of his time to the service of the country that had a right to command every hour of his services. The principle for which Mr. G. contended was, that when an officer entered the army or navy he was as fully to give his services to his country as those men in other functions of life did to their business. What was it that had created this opposition to the army? If we wished to survey the Northeastern boundary or the coast, more than half of the officers were taken from civil life; and the People asked how it was that millions were expended for the navy and at West Point, and still, when a mili-

tary or naval service was required to be discharged, we had to leave our army and navy, and call on our citizens for it. If the officers of the army and navy of the United States could not discharge their proper duties without extra compensation, let them leave their offices. He was for retaining these officers—for paying them liberally; but for commanding every hour of their time when the exigencies of their country required it, and was not to be told that the officers of the army and navy could not discharge the duties properly belonging to their condition and service without receiving extra pay. He wished to retain the army even at a greater force than at present, if possible—he wished to leave the navy unharmed; but with the understanding that the services of the officers were at the call of their country.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL,) had referred to the Exploring Expedition. Mr. G. was for paying those officers and men, and the bill before Congress for that payment made just the question that he wished made, viz: that no Department should have the power of allowing extra compensation; but when a necessity arose for extra pay that it should be made by Congress. He would pay these officers, because they entered on the service with the understanding from the head of the Department that they should have this pay, and he would redeem in good faith every pledge made by the head of a Department; but from this day forward, he would have it understood, that the whole time and services of every officer of the army and navy of this country should be at the command of Government.

Mr. CHARLES BROWN said the power of granting extra pay was liable to be abused by the Departments. The remedy for this was, if an officer was entitled to extra pay for extra services, let him come before Congress and ask them for it. He would strike from the roll of the country, as unworthy of being in service, such officers as refused to do extra service because no extra pay was allowed them, or who were not willing to perform any necessary duties, and trust to Congress to give them extra compensation if proper. For the honor of the country, he would say that he believed there were few such officers in our army or navy.

#### MONTEREY.

Lieut. H. J. HARTSTENE, U. S. navy, arrived here yesterday, in the schooner *William Bryan*, from Vera Cruz, with despatches from Com. JONES, commander of the U. S. squadron in the Pacific, and General THOMPSON, U. S. Minister at Mexico. Advices by this arrival give the details of the capture of the Californias, by Com. JONES, and the subsequent release of those provinces. We learn that, about the first of September last, whilst the squadron under the command of Com. JONES was lying at Callao, arrivals from the United States brought intelligence of the angry correspondence between the Governments of Mexico and the United States. Amongst other items, the letter of BOCANEGRA, the Mexican minister of war, was received at Callao. The American consul and Com. JONES, judging from the tenor of this epistle, concluded that war had been declared between the two Governments, and a rumor prevailing at the time that Mexico had agreed to surrender the Californias to the British for the purpose of raising money to prosecute it—which was confirmed by the mysterious departure of the British fleet at Callao, the night after the reception of this intelligence—caused Com. JONES to weigh anchor immediately and sail for Monterey.

Upon the arrival of the squadron before Monterey, on the 19th of November, Com. JONES caused the fleet to anchor with spring cables, and sent Captain ARMSTRONG with a message to the commander of the fort, with a peremptory order to surrender upon the



penalty of a bombardment, allowing him eighteen hours to decide upon his course. At twelve o'clock at night, the Mexican governor, ALVARADO, anticipated the expiration of the time allowed, and sent a message to Com. JONES, informing him that the fort was surrendered to him, together with all the property of the Mexican Government, and the command of the Californias as well. Whereupon a detachment of troops was sent to take possession in the name of the United States, and on the morning following, the stars and stripes were seen fluttering over the battlements of Monterey.

A few days afterwards, (on the 21st November,) Com. JONES, whilst on shore, got possession of a file of American papers, of several weeks later date than those received at Callao, which contained information of the pacific settlement of the controversy between Mexico and the United States. Upon ascertaining that the capture of Monterey had been made under a mistake, he withdrew the American force from the fort, released the property surrendered, and on the 26th the squadron withdrew from the coast.

The citizens generally at Monterey, natives and foreigners, appeared to be extremely happy at the capture of the fort, and congratulated each other upon the prospect of becoming a province of another country than Mexico. The Mexican files received by this arrival, give an account of these transactions, substantially similar, but embellished with the usual amount of gasconade and froth to be found in those journals.—*New Orleans Bee*, Jan. 13.

**MILITARY ACADEMY.**—Occupation and condition, as regard fortune, of the 221 cadets at the Military Academy, June 27, 1842.

56	whose fathers are farmers.
4	" " planters.
14	" " mechanics.
5	" " board'g house or hotel keepers.
12	" " physicians.
27	" " lawyers, judges, &c.
10	" " officers of the army.
4	" " officers of the navy.
5	" " civil employ'm't of Govern'm't.

221

182 of the above number are represented as being in indigent, reduced, or moderate circumstances; and of this number, 144 resided in the country.

It will be perceived, from the above statement, that no high functionary of either the General or State Government, has a son at West Point.

## NAVY.

*List of deaths, dismissals, and resignations in the Navy, as ascertained at the Navy Department, from the 1st of December, 1841, to the 1st of December, 1842.*

### DEATHS.

Captain John Gallagher, November 1, 1842, near Wilmington, Delaware.  
 Commander Ralph Voorhees, July 27, 1842, Smyrna, Mediterranean.  
 Lieut. Joseph W. Jarvis, Sept. 18, 1842, N. C.  
 Lieut. Franklin Clinton, Feb. 26, 1842, N. Y.  
 Lieut. John F. Borden, April 5, 1842, drowned in the Potomac.  
 Lieut. John Carroll, March 31, 1842, brig Boxer, N. York.  
 Surgeon George S. Sproston, January 21, 1842, Baltimore.  
 Assistant Surgeon Richard J. Harrison, February 27, 1842, Mediterranean.  
 Passed Midshipman Wm. H. Adams, November 8, 1842, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Midshipman John J. McCook, March 30, 1842, at sea, coast of Brazil.

Midshipman John C. Richardson, September 29, 1841, at sea, U. S. ship Constellation.

Midshipman Philip C. Van Wyck, December 31, 1841, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Master Thomas Barry, June 27, 1842, Navy Yard, Washington.

Master Albert G. Handy.

Professor of Mathematics David McClure, April 13, 1842, Philadelphia.

Boatswain James Banks, November 10, 1841.

Boatswain John A. Frost, October 20, 1842.

Gunner Daniel Kelly, June 9, 1841.

Gunner Jac. Carpenter, March 8, 1842.

Carpenter Daniel Caswell, Feb. 25, 1842, Norfolk.

Sailmaker John Beggs, Sept. 20, 1840, Valparaiso.

Navy Agent John P. Henry, March 8, 1842, Savannah, Georgia.

Chaplain James Wiltbank, March 19, 1842, Phila.

### DISMISSIONS.

Captain John H. Clack, April 16, 1842.

Commander Wm. J. Belt, November 2, 1842.

Commander Charles L. Williamson, October 27, 1842, cashiered.

Lieutenant Nathaniel G. Bay, October 14, 1842.

Midshipman Samuel D. Cowden, August 5, 1842.

Midshipman James M. Turner, August 5, 1842.

Midshipman Charles Weston, October 27, 1842.

Masters's Mate George G. Decker, July 6, 1842.

Gunner Chas. S. Skiddy, October 27, 1842.

Gunner Jeremiah Buell, July 6, 1842.

Gunner Peter Freeman, June 7, 1842.

Gunner Samuel P. Scott, January 15, 1842, appointment revoked.

Carpenter Russell Smith, July 28, 1842.

Naval Storekeeper Tunis Craven, Oct. 10, 1842.

### RESIGNATIONS.

Passed Midshipman Wm. Crancy, Feb. 15, 1842.

Passed Midshipman R. M. Bowland, July 7, 1842.

Midshipman James Julian Barry, Sept. 20, 1842.

Midshipman Charles Bertody, January 31, 1842.

Midshipman Charles S. Cooper, April 9, 1842.

Midshipman James C. Campbell, July 7, 1842.

Midshipman Stewart A. Godman, May 14, 1842.

Midshipman J. H. McJ. Madison, Nov. 4, 1842.

Midshipman Edwin W. Oliver, June 1, 1842.

Midshipman Augt. W. Stebbins, Sept. 20, 1842.

Midshipman Jacob F. Sperry, January 28, 1842.

Midshipman Benjamin B. Wright, Oct. 24, 1842.

Midshipman Edward Z. C. Judson, June 8, 1842.

Midshipman Charles Wager, February 19, 1842.

Chaplain Jared L. Elliott, October 18, 1842.

Boatswain Henry Edgar, November 19, 1841.

Boatswain John Miller, March 22, 1842.

Boatswain George W. Clark, June 1, 1842.

Sailmaker Thomas Tatem, September 7, 1842.

Sailmaker J. F. Tatem, June 8, 1842.

### Marine Corps.

Lieutenant James Maguire, January 25, 1842.

Jan.

### ORDERS.

16—Lt. Wm. S. Young, ship Vandalia, New York.

Lieut. J. W. Revere, brig Bainbridge, Boston.

Lieut. Geo. W. Chapman, brig Porpoise, New York.

Lieut. H. Gansevoort, schr. Grampus, Norfolk.

Purser T. E. Norris, store-ship Erie, Boston.

17—Lieut. Geo. P. Upshur, command of brig Truxtun, on the 1st Feb.

Lieut. H. H. Lewis, ship Vandalia, New York.

Mid. R. Milligan, ship Independence, do.

- 17—Leave of absence to Asst. Sur. J. O. C. Barclay 1 month, to Mid. W. B. Browne 2 months, to Mid. C. H. Baldwin 2 months, and to Mid. C. H. Oakley 1 month; they having returned on sick ticket from the Mediterranean.  
 Mid. R. C. Duvall, receiving-ship, New York.  
 20—Mid. A. N. Smith, store-ship Erie, Boston.  
 21—Lieut. R. D. Thorburn, duty under the orders of the chief of the Bureau of yards and docks.  
 Chaplain J. P. B. Wilmer, furlough 12 months.  
 P. Mid. J. C. Henry, order to receiving vessel Philadelphia revoked.  
 Mid. D. Ochiltree, detached from Vandalia.

Jan.

## RESIGNATION.

- 19—Chaplain Samuel T. Gillet.

**Naval Intelligence.****U. S. VESSELS OF WAR REPORTED.**

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—The ship Cordova, Morse, arrived at Charleston, from Genoa, 4th December; reports the U. S. squadron, consisting of the Columbus, Congress, Fairfield and Preble, as then in that port.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

Brig Dolphin, Comm'r Knight, sailed from Pensacola, on the 6th inst., bound on a cruise in the gulf of Mexico. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, James D. Knight.  
 Lieutenants, Henry Darcantel, Wm. Decatur Hurst.  
 Pursur, Christopher C. Rice.  
 Acting Master, Charles S. McDonough.  
 Assistant Surgeon, John S. Messersmith.  
 Captain's Clerk, Francis M. Callender.  
 Midshipmen, Samuel Marcy, John E. Hopson, Milton Haxtun.  
 Master's Mate, Daniel G. Phelps.  
 Purser's Steward, George Drake.  
 Steamer Poinsett, Lt. Com'g McBlair, spoken 15th inst., 10 miles south of St. John's bar, bound to Tampa. All well.  
 Brig Oregon, Lt. Com'g Powell, arrived at Havana, Dec. 30, from Charleston; to sail in about a week for Key West and Tampa.

**PASSENGERS.**

SAVANNAH, January 20, per steamer St. Matthews, from Palatka, Florida, General Clinch, Dr. Cohen.

**Marriages.**

At New York, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. ANTHON, HENRY C. WAYNE, 1st Lieutenant 1st regiment U. S. artillery, to MARY LOUISA, daughter of the late HENRY W. NICOLL.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. JOHN TOWLES, Dr. CYRUS C. MARSTELLER, of Haymarket, Prince William County, Va., to Miss ELIZA HARRISON, daughter of the Rev. T. J. HARRISON, Chaplain U. S. navy, Gosport.

**Deaths.**

At Sandwich, Canada, Dec. 31, 1842, CAROLINE FRANCES ABBOT, wife of WILLIAM R. WARD, Esq., and daughter of the late Major JOHN WHISTLER, U. S. army, aged 40 years and 6 days.

A the Convent of the Visitation of the B. V. Mary, Georgetown, D. C., on the 19th instant, Sister MARY DOLORIS, in the 22d year of her age, fifth daughter of Commodore STEPHEN CASSIN.

In Baltimore, on the 20th inst., ELIE W. STULL, in the 34th year of his age, late of the U. S. navy.

At the Washington Navy Yard, on Sunday evening, the 22d instant, JOANNA L., wife of Dr. Jos. HOPKINSON, of the U. S. navy, aged 23.

**ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.**

- 17—Lieut. J. N. Macomb, Top. Engr's, J. Mason's.  
 Lieut. W. H. Emory, do. Hon. R. J. Walker's.  
 Capt S. Ringgold, 3d artillery, Gadsby's.  
 20—Lieut. L. A. B. Walbach, Ordnance, do.  
 Lieut. C. Benjamin, 4th artillery, Fuller's.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Purchasing Office, Quartermaster's Department, in Philadelphia, to furnish the following materials and articles for the United States Army for the year 1843, viz:

- Sky blue twilled cloth, 6-4 wide.  
 Bleached cotton shirting, 7-8 wide.  
 Unbleached do, do. 7-8 wide.  
 Unbleached cotton drilling, 7-8 wide.  
 Flannel of cotton and wool, 7-8 wide.  
 Canton flannel, 3-4 wide.  
 Uniform caps for dragoons, artillery, and infantry.  
 Pompons for artillery.  
 Shoulder straps (brass) for dragoons.  
 Blankets 6½ feet long, 5 feet wide, weight 4 pounds.  
 Horse blankets (blue) 6 feet long, 5½ wide, weight 4 pounds.  
 Drums, complete, artillery and infantry.  
 Metal cap equipments for dragoons, artillery, and infantry.  
 Hatchets.  
 Worsted binding and cord of all kinds:

The quantity and number of these articles will be determined hereafter.

Casks for one year from April next.

The whole are to be of domestic manufactured materials. Patterns of all the required Woollen and Cotton Cloths and articles are deposited in the Purchasing Office in this city for examination. Samples of any of the Woollen and Cotton Cloths will be sent to any manufacturer, on application to this office, by mail, and such information given as may be desired.

On the samples and patterns exhibited the contracts will be founded and inspections made; and no article will be received that is inferior in the materials or workmanship to, or that does not correspond in every respect with, the pattern on which a contract is founded.

The supplies are to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, near Philadelphia, for inspection, in equal monthly portions, and the contracts are to be filled on or before the 1st day of August, 1843.

The proposals must be in writing, sealed, and endorsed "Proposals," and must reach the office of the Assistant Quartermaster General on or before the 20th day of February, 1843. Security will be required for the fulfilment of contracts.

Purchasing Office, Qr. Mr rs Dept. }  
 Philadelphia, January 20, 1843. }  
 Jan 26—cot feb 20

MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE for three years—from 1833 to 1836, six volumes—bound and unbound, for sale at a very reduced price, by

Jan. 19—tf

B. HOMANS.

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE, for five years—from 1836 to 1840—ten volumes, half bound, and unbound; for sale, at \$12 50 per set, in sheets, or \$15 per set, bound. Any volume or number may be had separately.

Jan. 19—tf

B. HOMANS.

MILITARY LAWS OF THE U. S.—Compiled by Col. T. F. Cross, of the U. S. Army. Full bound \$2 50—in boards \$2 per copy. For sale by

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QUARTERLY ARMY AND NAVY REGISTERS, will be issued in February, May, August and November, of each year; and will contain, besides the usual matter in the official Register, the stations of each officer, the head quarters of each regiment, the garrisons of every post and arsenal, the names of military storekeepers, chaplains and sutlers, a list of cadets at the military academy, and such other information as may appear useful or desirable.

[One reason for issuing the Army Register on the above named months, is, that the August number will contain the list of graduates of the year, and their assignment to corps or regiments.]

The Navy Register, to be issued in January, April, July and October, will contain the matter usually found in the official Register, with the addition of the names of officers at the several yards and stations, including the civil establishments, and on board our vessels of war.

The price will be to subscribers for the series, one dollar a year for each; single copies 37 1-2 cents.

Jan. 12—tf

B. HOMANS.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

SYNOPSIS OF THE CRUISE OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION, by its Commander, Lt. Charles Wilkes, with a chart, showing the tracks of the vessels.

BITUMEN: its varieties, properties, and uses, compiled from various sources, by Lieut. H. Wager Halleck, U. S. Corps of Engineers, under the direction of Col. J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer.

PRINTING of every description promptly and neatly executed at this office.